

* **RADIO NORDLICHT** from W-Germany was heard on a few occasions recently. Sun Febr. 4th the station was heard on 6215 but mainly on 6315. Signal-strength was fair/good. In the programme the presenter announced that the station would also be transmitting on 15038 kHz in the 19 mb later on that day. Planned was a 45 min. show on 15038 kHz. We are not certain whether the latter broadcast went on the air. Sun Febr. 21st Nordlicht was again heard with a musical show on 6315. Reception was fair. Address: P.O.box 6403, D-2300 Kiel 14 in W-Germany.

* Two Dutch stations, the **VOICE OF THE NEIHERLANDS** and **EAST COAST HOLLAND**, tested to the USA in the early morning hours of Sun January 28th. The VOIN was testing on 15050 kHz while RECH chose for 7490 kHz. As a result the VOIN received two reports from the other side of The Atlantic: one from a DX-er in Canada and one from the USA. The first test of the VOIN was in Dec. but then no reports were received. Radio ECH was in actual fact received in the USA in December on 7490 (even with S9 peaks!) but didn't get a reception reports although the station's signal was- if we quote the USA free radio magazine Pirate Pages- one of the strongest heard from Europe. Sun Jan. 28th RECH was received in Spain and Italy but no reports from the USA or Canada unfortunately. Addresses: VOIN, P.O.B. 669, 7900 AR Hoogeveen and RECH, P.O.Box 536, 7900 AM Hoogeveen.

* One of the most interesting stations heard on SW in recent weeks is **QUALITY AM**. Sun Jan. 28th the station was picked up on 15058 kHz. That same day Quality was also heard on 9985 kHz. Whether this new station will continue on a regular basis remains unknown. Fact is that a few persons who were already involved in the free radio SW scene in the 70's are behind this station. It certainly sounds rather professional what they are doing. Signal quality is very good. It seems a 300W rig is being used. The people behind this station were curious how many SW DX-ers would pick up the station on a 'weird' frequency like 9985. Although we don't have exact details, we can reveal that also in Febr. a couple of trms have been carried out on 9985. They announced that they would be on air Sundays at 19.00 H on 9985. However, most of the time they've been observed during the morning hours. Next issue we'll have more info as we've asked for some info. The address we've written to is: P.O.box 85455, The Hague, Holland. Postal code: 2508 CD.

* **RADIO ATLANTIS** was heard Sun Febr. 4th on 7485 kHz with a poor/fair signal. This is not the UK-based Atlantis but possibly a W-German station. The address is (2).

* **FALCON RADIO** was noted on two frequencies Sun Febr. 11th: 6850 & 6870 kHz. On both frequencies different pxs were heard! Signal-strength in the UK was fair. The station is hoping to install a powerful (new) SW rig.

THE magazine for free radio enthusiasts.....

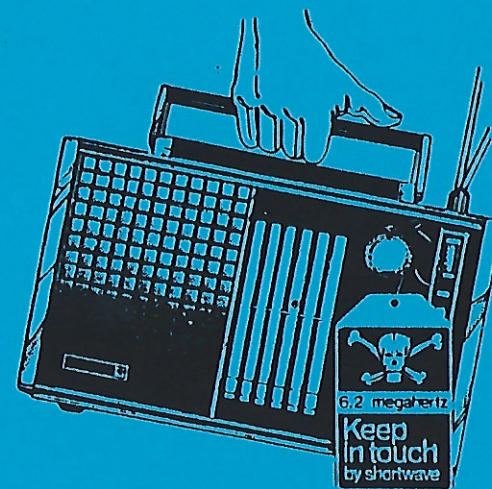
« FRS * GOES * DX »

Volume 8

Issue Number 92

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Vonderstraat 1b 3688 Kinrooi **Afgiftekantoor Maaseik

FIGHT FOR FREE RADIO.



IN THIS ISSUE:

- * RADIO 270 STORY PART 6
- * HISTORY OF LONDON RADIO PART 1
- * CAROLINE DEEJAY SURVEY 1980's
- * COMPREHENSIVE OFFSHORE & SW REPORTS

'FRS GOES DX' is a monthly radio magazine which informs about radio in general and free radio in particular. 'FRS GOES DX' is a publication of the Free Radio Service Holland, an independent short wave station, broadcasting to Europe since August 1980.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

An annual subscription costs DM 21,50/ f 21,50/ £ 6,25 (Europe). If you live outside Europe an annual membership costs US\$ 13,00 . Payments are accepted in cash or via eurocheques. Other cheques are also accepted but then 15% has to be added!

Sample copies can be obtained for three inc's/ 4x 80pf or 8x 40pf German stamps/ 4x 75ct Dutch stamps/ £ 1.00 cash or st.

CORRESPONDENCE-ADDRESS

'FRS GOES DX',
P.O.Box 2727, 6049 ZG Herten,
The Netherlands.

Use this address for:

- * renewing your membership
- * correspondence with regard to the magazine
- * complaints about sending

Letters, news, comments etc. are more than welcome and highly appreciated!

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For full or half page advertisements contact us and we'll make a quotation. Small ads: non-commercial adverts, relating to the radio-hobby, are free for members.

Commercial adverts (small) cost DM 3,00/ £ 1,00/ f 3,00/ 3 inc's. We also accept German, Dutch or English stamps.

CORRESPONDENTS / REPORTERS

Peter Verbruggen (editor), Rudi Koot, Chris Latiers, Marten Boonstra, Hans Knot, Nicholas Sharpe, Björn Quaeck, Jos Leijgraaff, Joop ter Zee.

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March 28th
DEADLINE CONTRIBUTIONS: March 21

EDITORIAL

Slowly but surely we approach issue number 100..... But for now: welcome in no. 92, volume 8. Another 20 pager full of news which should interest you. All the FRS-Holland latest news in FRS Newscorner. A day-to-day offshore report which covers most of February. Up till now we didn't get that much reactions on the 'new look' offshore column. In actual fact only two, so the rest is satisfied or...?? We'll have to hear your voice in case you think the old way was more attractive....!

A bit of news which is not in FRS Newscorner: in April there will be definitely a FRSH trm. Perhaps also an introduction on our new schedule in March!

Looking at this issue: we are proud to 'present' new reporter as from this issue onwards: welcome Sid!! His first contribution can be read within this very issue. And believe me: his future features will be more than worth while.

Thanks to all those readers/listeners who gave their reaction on the December article with regard to the lack of response from the SW listeners towards the station. These opinions will be compiled and by Gerd. Next edition it will be published. Last but not least a big THANK YOU to all contributors as far as this issue is concerned: Chris, Marten (our computer-specialist), Gerd, Norbert, Stuart, Hans, Björn and the ones I'm forgetting. See you next time!

73's, Peter V.

Strictly personal & private circumstances could cause a delay with regard to the publication of the next edition!!!!

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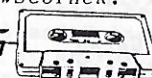
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«FRS Newscorner»

Last month we had to cancel this section of 'FRS Goes DX'. So it's time to inform you about the things as they are at this very moment. But first a mini flashback to the end of 1989. Dec. 24th was a busy day: the day started as early as 04.30 CET when Bobby Speed switched two txs on. Our aim was ofcourse the U.S.A. For those who have a bit of technical interest: in operation we had one 150W tx (output) with in the PA stage four lovely good old 807's (HT approx. 800V). This unit was connected with a separate modulation unit, also operating on four 807's (PA). Most important part of this modulator is a Collins modulation transformer. A dead carrier means we run the tx on 150W. A modulated signal is run with between 170-220W (peaks even higher). The 150W tx was used on 6240 kHz. A second 80W Yaesu Musen tx was operating on 7467 and later on in the morning on 7440 kHz. Especially in the 41 mb there was very little choice, it was packed with legal 'power-houses'. All in all we were on air till approx. 07.45 CET. Unfortunately we didn't receive reports from the other side of the Atlantic. Perhaps conditions....I really don't know. Fact is that other stations made it to the USA one or two days later but not in the night we were testing. Except one: Radio East Coast Holland (see SW column). The X-Mas trm took place between 10.00- 15.50 CET, an 'old-fashioned' long FRSH broadcast. The first 3 hours were to be heard on 7310 kHz and the last (almost 3 hours were on 7315 because of Radio Tirana signing on on 7310 at 13.00 CET. Looking at the mail we may say we are satisfied. Almost 50 letters is- in terms of today- not bad. Reception quality was in most areas good or even very good. To give you some kind of idea we have compiled a little list which can be found at the end of this FRS Newscorner. Most frustrating was the fact we made promises during the Dec. broadcast with regard to the Jan. transmission. And as you'll know, the Jan. trm had to be cancelled. It is of no use to tell you why. It must be enough when I say that it was because of circumstances beyond our control. But: in the meantime we haven't been sitting around doing nothing either... Plans have been worked out and Joop ter Zee put the finishing touches to our brand-new jingle package. It really sounds great. Soon you'll be able to hear it yourself and then you may draw your own conclusion...

FRS SALES PRODUCTIONS



THIS MONTH'S SPECIAL TAPE OFFER IS VALID UNTIL THE END OF MARCH.
THE HISTORY OF RADIO JACKIE

THE COMPLETE STORY OF THIS LONDON-BASED FREE RADIO STATION, BETWEEN THE LATE 60'S AND 1985 WHEN THE STATION WAS FORCED TO CLOSE DOWN. JINGLES, EXTRACTS AND MORE-OVER MUCH VALUABLE BACKGROUND INFO. THE PRICE OF THIS HIGH-QUALITY TAPE IS:
DM 12,50/ £ 4,00 .

THE HISTORY OF OFFSHORE RADIO

AN UNIQUE SELECTION OF ALL OFFSHORE STATIONS BROADCASTING IN THE 50'S AND 60'S. AND OFCOURSE THE STORY BEHIND THESE RADIO STATIONS. PRICE: DM 10,00/ £ 3,20 .

Order Now

it yourself and then you may draw your own conclusion...

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A kind of new programme schedule will be introduced. Every deejay will introduce one or two new items in his show on FRSH. That makes things recognizable, something which is in my personal view important for any radiostation! Danny Kay is no more involved as far as the programming side is concerned. However: he's still one of us and in future he'll be doing occasional shows at special dates (X-Mas, Easter etc.). The new German main man is Johnny Best. He will present the German programme and he's full of fresh, new ideas. New is also the Short-Shortwave-parade. For more info see elsewhere in this issue!!

Did anyone know that we carried out a second test to reach the land of Uncle Sam? Sun February 11th FRSH was on air on 6240 kHz between 06.00 and 07.50 CET. So far no reports from remote areas. The regular February 3rd Sun trm had to be cancelled for the same reason as mentioned for the Jan. one. And at this very moment we're not sure whether we will be on in March. However, it's positive to know that we have almost made an agreement with somebody. If this agreement will become reality (and I think it will!), FRSH will have a new and safe transmitting location, at least for the time being. We won't be relayed with other transmitting equipment; FRSH will install its own transmitter etc. Keep an eye on 3rd Sundays somewhere in the 41/48 mb!

And now as promised some of the reports we received for the Dec. broadcast:

* Glasgow	Scotland	25222
* Hamburg	W-germany	43433
* Berlin	W-Germany	34433
* Jyväskylä	Finland	34333 (!)
* Basel	Switzerland	223322
* Gross-Gerau	W-Germany	35555
* Wilhelmshafen	W-Germany	44444
* Birkenhead	Great-Britain	44444
* Jablonec	Czechoslovakia	34433

In the next issue we'll include the blank sheet below so that you are able to participate in our new Short-Shortwave-Parade..!

==== THE SHORT - SHORTWAVE - PARADE <====

It's a chart with 5 records which can be chosen by Y O U !
 Every third sunday Joop ter Zee brings you a BRAND NEW chart, with YOUR entries in it !
 A great new (ALTERNATIVE) hitparade wit lots of SPOOKY STUFF and heavy releases on the airwaves....
 Meet with the choice of our listeners, from England, France, East- & West Germany, Sweden, Norway, etc etc etc.....
 International taste connected via F.R.S.H.'s SHORT SHORTWAVE PARADE !!
 How, good God !
 So, THINK HARD and send your PICK to the S.S.P. p.o. box 2727 6049 ZG Herten, The Netherlands and be sure to participate in Europes MOST DEMOCRATIC parade.....

My vote is: _____

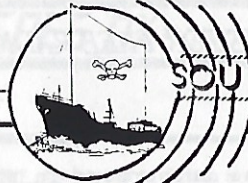
From: _____

Name/ : _____

Remarks/ _____

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Things in offshoreland are rather quiet at the moment although the heavy storms which raged over W-Europe during the past 5 weeks suggest the contrary... It's really unbelievable that the Ross Revenge survived all these storms and hurricanes. Caroline 558 had to leave the airwaves a couple of times but mostly for brief periods. It must be crystal-clear that this 'little' red ship is a very strong one. And do not forget how important it is to have a heavy anchor and a solid anchorchain! Looking back to the 80's it must be quite obvious that Caroline never had to deal with so much bad weather than in the previous weeks. And never it was more obvious that the station/ship is able to deal with such horrendous weather circumstances. Herbert Visser who's having close contacts with certain Caroline people told us that there are some problems with the steering wheel on the Ross. Let's hope that this problem will be soon solved as it could endanger the people on board and the station when the ship should drift. According to that same person Caroline Martin & Dave Asher won't return to the Ross Revenge. The first hurricane swept over W-Europe Jan. 25th. Caroline returned already the next morning at 07.00 CET with a slightly weaker signal. As from Mon Febr. 12th onwards power was again increased, 'back to normal'. Well-informed sources report that the current output is 9 kW. According to chief engineer Peter Chicago the 558 output has never been as high as it is now. He could be right since the Viewpoint programmes are to be received during evenings, even in remote areas (Dutch/German border). Newcomers on the station are Dave Taylor, Ricky Jones, Jimmie Scott and Melanie (yes, female). Currently (with the usual reservation) the following deejay crew is active on the Ross Revenge: Neil Gates, Nigel Harris, Andy Bradgate, Ricky Jones, Jimmy Scott (during nighttime) and Melanie. Tuesday February 26th Caroline left the airwaves at approx. 10.00 CET but returned already at 11.30 CET. Nigel Harris thanked everybody who had been helping on deck and was now walking with wet feet. At 15.30 Caroline was forced to leave the airwaves once again. This time the station returned within 1½ hours at 17.15 CET. Salient detail: the station left the airwaves when playing 'Stop' from Sam Brown... When Caroline returned power was lower than before 15.30. There still are rumours that there is a chance that the Dutch OCD will return Caroline's equipment.

Following this Caroline report a day-to-day report starting on.... Tuesday January 30th: Last month we reported about Terry Davis who was going to join the staff of Solar FM- one of the new stations to be set up in the UK. Now it appears that Solar won't get a licence and that ofcourse means Terry won't be able to join the project. The former RNI & Atlantis jock has to look for another job. Today we hear from somebody in the UK that the Communicator will soon leave harbour. The ship will be heading for W-European waters and will drop anchor off Harwich. However, one of the companies delivering equipment to the ship, claims that work on the ship isn't finished yet. It will take several weeks before the ship will leave Portugal.

A couple of attorneys will bring the DTI to court. They've interviewed a lot of people who were on the Ross during the raid. According to the International Law - that's the opinion of these attorneys- the DTI can be prosecuted for the raid on the Ross. Part of the costs of the courtcase will be paid via a fund

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which has been raised by Caroline supporters in the UK.

Thursday February 1st: Our well-respected Dutch offshore correspondent Hans Knot receives a letter from New York in which Al Weiner writes that the Radio New York Int. people are still looking for possibilities to re-commence trms from the MV Sarah in Int. Waters. Currently the good ship Sarah is in a little harbour in New England and believe it or not, the ship is fully equipped ! RNI still believes that all individuals have the right to use the air for broadcasting purposes. Offshore Radio is the best solution for them for it's impossible to get freedom of air from the US authorities. Weiner adds in his letter that if anyone involved in the European offshore scene has any idea which could help the station, he should sent his idea to Al Weiner, RNI, Momtcelli, Maine 04760 in the USA.

More religious pxs have been added to the Viewpoint programming during the past 6 weeks or so. Also the schedules of broadcasting times were changed several times. It would take more than a page to report in detail about these changes, so we will only mention the new pxs: 'Christ for the World' with John Hayzef**'Amazing Miracle Broadc.' with Doroth Tueston**'Youthtime Radio' with Ad Larssen** 'Life Word' with Kirk Shelton**'British Israel World Federation' with Douglas Manser, 'Voice of Bethel' (returned on Viewpoint) and finally 'New Beginning' with Linda Fontain (also returned).

Friday February 2nd: the Finnish State Broadcasting Company- Yleis Radio- has decided that they will use a maximum power of 50 kW on 558 kHz in future. In the past they were using 100 kW. This should enable some Scandinavian Caroline listeners to hear Caroline once again with a more or less acceptable signal (during daytime).

Saturday February 3rd: the Israeli government decides to free Abe Nathan from prison. He has been in jail for a period of 4 months. He should be free Friday Febr. 9th.

Wednesday February 7th: Despite all rumours that the MV Communicator should have dropped anchor somewhere off the South-East coast of England, we can reveal that the ship still is in a harbour in Portugal. It seems some extra equipment has been ordered and the ship won't leave the harbour until it's fully equipped.

Friday February 9th: Yes, Abe Nathan is a free man again. He was sent to jail for 6 months but all in all he spent some 4 months in prison. A spokesman for the Israeli government stated Abe was set free because of his good behaviour. Perhaps Abe was listening the whole day to the VoP...! Anyway, Abe told a couple of reporters that he will resume his talks with PLO people. The latter was the reason for his imprisonment.

Sunday February 11th: Today a remarkable day for Radio Hauraki, the former New Zealand offshore station which transmitted 1111 days from the high seas in the period 1966- early 1970. Hauraki switches from AM to FM. Since 1970, the year the station became legal, Hauraki was broadcasting on 1476 kHz AM. As from today programmes will only be broadcasted on 99 MHz FM. To pay attention to this switch, they organised a surprise party behind the studiobuilding. It's interesting to add that the former 1476 kHz signal had almost the quality of a FM signal. The medium wave band in New Zealand is almost empty and that is rather different with for instance Europe or the US. Also the conditions are different having a positive influence on the Hauraki signal. Goodbye 1476 kHz....!!

Sunday February 18th: Two new religious programmes can be added to the Viewpoint programming: 'Christ Gospel' with B.R. Hicks on Sundays between 21.15 & 21.30 CET and 'Saint Germain Foundation' with Mrs. Ann Josephine Mearles every Friday between 21.00 & 21.15 CET.

Monday February 19th: Last month we reported about the situation with regard to the Communicator. There were financial problems (to say the least...) between White Lanca (the owners of the Communicator) and the former Dutch captain Fred Bolland. Now it appears that the engineer who used to work on the Communicator- it's the same person who was chief engineer on Radio Veronica in the 60's & 70's- is waiting to receive some f 15.000,- (f 4800.-).

Thursday February 22nd: A few persons state they've heard Caroline pxs on 9655 and 11905 kHz (both frequencies occupied by legal stations during several hours per day). It seems unlikely that there's a SW rig aboard the Ross. Obviously these signals emanate from a hobby pirate testing his tx on higher frequencies while relaying the 558 AM signal.

Friday February 23rd: Financial broken. Sad but true. Key person: former Radio Mi Amigo boss Sylvain Tack. Belgian newspapers report that Sylvain owed quite a number of people large sums of money. As a result two companies, owned by Mr. Tack, went bankrupt.

Saturday February 24th: An offshore meeting was held, organised by Freewave and SMC. Some 300 people from Holland, Belgium and even W-Germany and England visited the meeting. Many videos were shown. Most interesting was an interview with Marc Jacobs, former live deejay on Radio Mi Amigo (remember his famous Lunch Show 'Baken 16'). Later on also Ad Roberts was interviewed. Ad and Marc worked together in the late 70's on the Mi Amigo and they didn't meet each other since 1981. Another guest was Arie Swets who talked about the raid on the Ross Revenge. By the way: Marc Jacobs now has a job on RTL-Veronique, the Dutch commercila TV station operating from Luxembourg. He presents a daily (except the weekends) Breakfast Show. Talking about former Mi Amigo deejays: also Frank van der Mast (= Jan de Hoop) and Hugo Meulenhoff (=Jan de Boer) work for the satellite station Veronique. Finally we mention former RNI & Caroline deejay/newsreader Leo de Later who works as a reporter on Veronique.

Tuesday February 27th: During the raid in August the OCD people- responsible for the raid- promised the two Dutchmen on board the Ross that they wouldn't be prosecuted provided they were willing to go back to Holland on the Volans. In other words: they would be free when returning with the Volans. Now the Dutch magistrate has decided that they will be prosecuted because they were as Dutchmen on the Ross at the moment of the raid. A spokesman of the DTI said that in case there would have been no Dutchmen on board the Ross, the raid would have been cancelled. There will be a special case in court against the key persons behind the Radio 819 project being Gert Jan Smit and Nico Folkers. Also Fred Bolland has to appear in court (for supplying the Ross Revenge??).

F.R.S. SALES PRODUCTIONS.....
A WIDE SELECTION OF RADIO-TAPES
FROM AROUND THE WORLD !

THE RADIO 270 STORY by

Hans Knot. Part 6

LIVE ON BOARD

The stations management was rather proud of the fact that the accommodation on board was modern and that the crew and deejays were enjoying their 2 weeks stinch on board of the Ocean 7. The food was good, and there were enough recreational facilities. In a brochure even handball and tennis on board were mentioned. A daily tender kept the crew in contact with the main land and brought them, as far as the weather permitted, daily and weekly papers.

TWO WOMEN WERE IMPORTANT

Within the organisation there were two women that played an important role in the daily routines. Handling the listeners post was done by Margaret Lus, who was also responsible for the public relations of 270. Carol Mille was programming assistant and responsible for the record library and the supply.

THE DEEJAY TEAM

The most extended, known list of deejays, is published hereunder. To my feeling a couple of names is still missing. I think especially at those who were working for only a short period for the station.

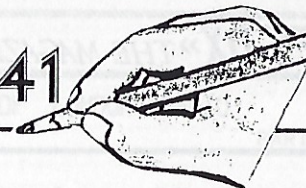
Vince 'Rusty' Allen, John Aston, Mike Baron, Robin Best, Pete Bowman, Paul Burnett, Alex Dee, Bob Dewing, Roger Gale, Guy Hamilton, Albert Hart, Mike Hayes, Julian Hewitt, Alan Ives, Roger Keene, Roger King, Andy Kirk, Paul Kramer, Noel Miller, Ed Moreno, Brendan Power, Ross Randall, Roger Scott, David Sinclair, Bob Snider, Dennis Straney, Steve Taylor, Leon Tipler, Mark West and Hal York.

We'll just go criss-cross through the list to look at some deejays who had earlier experiences in the radio field.

Andy Kirk was 19 years old when he joined Radio 270. Before that he was the leader of a folk-group and had worked for BBC Radio Leeds. Roger Keen also had some experience in the radio world. He used to be roadmanager for the wellknown guitarist Jet Harris. After that he worked at the fort-stations Invicta and King. Then he joined 390 before exploiting his presentation talent at 270. Studiomanager was Hal York who had gained experience as freelancer at the BBC. Dennis Straney came from Australia and had worked there for five different stations. He ended at 270 via Radio City. Peter Bowman was already known to the listeners of offshore stations from Radio Scotland. Before that he worked at Border Television. And then there was Paul Burnett, later very active at a.o. Radio Luxemburg and BBC Radio One. Paul started his radiowork with the British Forces Broadcasting Network in Aden. At 270 he was a.o. responsible for the Breakfastshow. The name Radio City was already mentioned earlier, also Alex Dee worked at this station for more than a year before joining Radio 270. The same applies to Paul Kramer who worked for Radio City in the period of July 1966 until the closedown in February 1967. Before that he worked in the filmindustry. The man with the richest experience was Ed Moreno. He was already 36 years old when he joined Radio 270. Originating from Virginia in the USA he worked for stations in the US, Hong Kong, Japan and West-Germany (AFN). Then he went to sea to do programmes on Radio Invicta, Radio City and Britain Radio. After his 270 period, which he joined in 1967, he was to be heard on the BBC, Radio Luxemburg and RNI. Ed Moreno died a couple of years ago.

THE FORMAT

Radio 270 deejays did programmes from half past six in the morning 'till two o'clock in the night, later to be changed form six in the morning 'till one o'clock in the night. The format was based on the top 40 and the 270 playlist. This list was daily updated and consisted of 100 records, a.o. top 40, new releases, golden oldies and the best selling lp's. The jingles played on 270 were mostly copied from other stations. So jingles from Caroline and London were cut out of the aired programmes and via voice-overs the name of Radio 270 and/or deejays were substituted. Cheaper wasn't possible for Radio 270.



A lot of interesting letters this month, so we start right away with this one from Jörg Oeynhausen, Maikammer, BRD: "A top quality signal and a perfect X-Mas program that's what I was listening to! It was really great and I enjoyed very much the shows. Unfortunately I didn't hear my tape during the X-Mas-party - what a mess -, because I was absent for about a 3/4 hour, but I hope those who were mentioned in my message were listening."

Bernd Teutsch, Maikammer, FRG, writes: "Ich habe aufgrund Eurer Ankündigung in der letzten Ausgabe des 'FRS goes DX'-Magazine die Weihnachtssendung gehört. Das Signal war zumeist sehr stark, ebenso die Qualität des Sendungen. Auch finde ich es gut, daß wieder mal ein neuer DJ die deutschsprachigen Sendungen moderieren wird. Nichts gegen Danny Kay, aber ab und zu ein Wechsel ist nicht schlecht."

At last we got a letter from Czechoslovakia: "Thank you very much for your interesting programme and good music", writes Zdenek Elias, Jablonec nad Nisou.

"Many thanks for your X-mas surprise show", writes Anssi Nieminen, Jyväskylä, Finland. "The surprise was not the appearing of your traditional show, but the chance to be able to listen to it here in Finland."

We congratulate Henk Tijssens, Purmerend, the Netherlands: "I haven't heard your transmissions since a couple of months, because the shortwaveradio hasn't been on since my daughter's birth. Now I bathe the baby instead of listening to the radio."

Holger Busse, Straelen, FRG, writes: "Die Oldies die Danny gespielt hat fand ich in Ordnung. Zu den Top 3 von Danny: Ich weiß nicht ob die drei Titel die absoluten Knaller waren. Andererseits verstehe ich den Danny, daß er eine Menge Musiktitel sich anhören muß um 'Seine Top 3' zu finden. Natürlich ist alles geschmacks Sache. Schade finde ich es das Danny pausieren möchte, denn seine Moderation und Stimme hat mir immer gut gefallen. Naja, dafür habt Ihr aber einen würdigen Nachfolger gefunden. Auf Johnny Best freue ich mich schon."

"I was really glad to receive your special Christmas broadcast! I enjoyed the good reception and the good programme. I think your transmissions were highlights of the free radio scene in the eighties.", writes Horst Cersovsky, Sangerhausen, GDR.

We end this month's coloumn with a very nice and long letter from Harald Jungnickel, Weissenstadt, FRG. I'll publish this one to almost its full extent, because I think this is a good exemple of the kind of letters we like to receive from you!

"I was very glad to listen to your Christmas show in the last year of the 80's. I can just remember the day when I first heard your

station in 1982! The receiver was an old tube radio from my forefathers and your station was with Radio Wunderland from Germany the only one to catch with it. During the years the programmes of the Free Radio Service Holland were one of the best you could hear on shortwave. In 1982 I just went to school and today I'm just studying biology at the University of Bayreuth and who knows what will be at the end of the 90's? If the Free Radio Service then will also broadcast programmes for a better radio understanding and programmes against the state-owned simple mindedness? Professional programmes are rare on shortwave - even now, at a time, where many stations arise as the famous Phoenix from its ashes. The Free Radio Magazines continue to decline in the last year. Radiotelex disappeared, and my first contact magazine to the Free Radio Scene, the KDKC-magazine has closed down since 4 years. This year I have decided to buy a personal computer. I just remember the days I came into contact with this medium for the first time. there I decided to forget this theme due to lack of money. But today it is impossible to think the computer out of work and even free radio stations use computers to answer letters, drive programmes, a.s.o. I hope to listen despite this media many times to the shortwaves. And surely I will listen once a month to the Free Radio Service. I just can't describe the feeling when you switch on your radio and there is a station you are very close related to during the years. And I think as I do, many of your listeners hear, and even if it is for a short time, wsome weekend I only caught 15 minutes and on others I listened for more than 2 hours, many people will listen to your station. Therefore I think you should continue to broadcast. Just for the fun of the people and on such occasions, like your Christmas show, even lazy people like me, decide to drop you a line, just to inform you that your programmes are still well recommended and I think that that is the real freeradio feeling!"

Gerd

Cont. from page 13:

Where the 'Local' Radio of the 70's allowed in the mainly the pirate dj's of the 60's and also a few of the operators. The 90's should see the new tier of radio being run by a large number of ex-pirate operators. In London, three ex-pirates have got together to form a consortium for the North London franchise for Haringey and provide diverse programming for the large local minority populations of Greeks, Hindus and the Afro-Caribs. In West London, an Asian station is up and running from an ex-pirate station. The same is happening in much of the rest of the country.

That's the background. Next time the story really begins.

SHORT WAVE ADDRESSES number 1- 4

- 1 = P.O.Box 41 - 7700 AA Dedensvaart - The Netherlands.
- 2 = P.O.Box 220 342 - D-5600 Wuppertal - West-Germany.
- 3 = P.O.Box 5 - Hunstanton - Norfolk PE36 5AU - UK.
- 4 = P.O.Box 19074 - 3501 DB Utrecht - The Netherlands.

The term 'Pirate Radio' has a long and honourable history in the UK. It is a term that the broadcasting industry establishment has a habit of using when referring to anything that they don't like. In the early 30's there were only 2 UK BBC networks, but there were many who wanted to broadcast commercially, but were unable to do so because of the restrictive broadcasting monopoly laws. To bring more popular entertainment and commercial radio to England, they moved abroad and used the totally legal facilities made available to them by mainland European authorities. These stations that beamed their popular programmes of mainly dance band music of the day to the UK population, were branded as pirate stations and were accused of stealing the UK audience. Nearly sixty years later and Radio Normandy has gone, but Radio Luxembourg continues to beam its programmes into the UK to this day, both on AM and by satellite. But in all that time little has changed. Despite the unprecedented prosperity of the current day commercial stations, a chorus of the same hysterical doom laden accusations were leveled at the perfectly legal Atlantic 252, by the commercial radio lobby, when it announced plans to start broadcasting from Eire to the UK in 1989.

It is clear that there has been a desire for more choice for decades, and sooner or later someone will fill the need. After the European war of 1939/1945, UK radio settled back into its cosy duopoly, but this was added to by the American Armed Forces Radio both in the UK and the European mainland. By the sixties the Americans had closed down AFN-UK, and the continental AFN was difficult to listen to, as it now only came from Germany. At the start of the Beatlemania, there was only one light entertainment network on air with predominantly middle class audience. The number of hours devoted to chart records in any one given week could probably be counted on the fingers of one hand. Despite the overwhelming need for a popular music network, the government of the day would not allow it. Among the reasons cited was the influence that radio had, and the need for government sources to monitor it in case the disc jockeys preached all kinds of revolution and sedition, and, ultimately, brought the government down! This kind of rampant paranoia has manifested itself right across the board with broadcasting, affecting TV as well as radio and denying people access to the airwaves. This was in the days when Saturday Club was the BBC Light Programmes pop cultural high light of the week and regularly garnered audiences of 20 million- nearly 40% of the population- especially when the Beatles were regulars. The time was ripe for change and it started with an old ferry parked three miles off the Essex coast. Before it had any real competition, Radio Caroline regularly claimed audiences of 26 million. Nowadays, with the multiplicity and fragmentation of the broadcast entertainment industry, audiences are much lower. The possible exception is BBC Radio 1's Sunday afternoon Top 40 show. For three short years the coming of the North Sea ship borne pirates changed all this. The well known saga of the North Sea ship borne pirates and their short and wonderful careers of music, mayhem, treachery and greed eventually led to their own downfall with passing of the infamous Marine etc. Broadcasting Offences Act in 1967. The government's replacements was Radio 1 which began life hamstrung by restrictive agreements which governed the amount of recorded music that could be played. Twenty-three years later and the so-called 'needle-time' agreements have only just

be more correctly called County stations as virtually all the BBC stations take their names from the county they serve, and the Commercial stations, although covering much the same areas as their BBC cousins, take their names from heavily contrived or punned local sources. For instance- Devon, a popular holiday destination, has one station called Devon Air. Nearby is Plymouth Sound, which comes from the town where the area just outside the harbour is known as- yes, you guessed it- Plymouth Sound. Others strive for pompous prestige like the North Sussex based radio Mercury, which is called after the winged messenger of the gods. According to my reference book, Mercury is also the Roman god of eloquence (with Ed 'Stewpot' Stewart???), skill and thieving!!! Mercury has been at the forefront of protecting its local monopoly, and has successfully instigated actions against pirate stations. Most notably the South London AM micro, Radio Jackie a few years back. It was also one of the leading lights in the campaign against Laser and Atlantic 252. Mind you that is probably preferable to the mind numbingly boring title of BRMB who come out Birmingham. The power of these stations is rated in kilowatts, and are so local that BBC Radio London had regular listeners as close as Finland, Norway and Sweden... It was also possible to pick up London's Capital Radio in the Canary Isles, and even the Mediterranean. When they were first introduced the BBC 'local' county stations were restricted to FM only. The first local commercial stations came about in 1973 with the arrival of London's LBC all news station and Capital Radio's all music. They managed to kick up sufficient fuss that they got dual frequency capability from the start, later the BBC locals were allowed the dual capacity as well. The original reason for duplicating services was because it was thought there would be insufficient interest in FM, which needs a slightly more attention when setting up a portable set, with a long aerial sticking out the top. Recently, as a direct result of Pirate Radio activity, FM has taken a leap in popularity, and the commercial stations began clamouring for split frequency operation. This enables them to double their output and earning capacity at very little extra cost. This has resulted in those companies which have already split their operations making almost quantum leaps in their profits, and also has the effect of making it harder for anyone to make a dent in their market, as they are already running two stations. The sound of the two groups of 'Local' stations are fairly recognisable, while the BBC Locals tend to sound like offshoots from Radio 2, the commercials take their lead from London's Capital Radio, and all you can hear are the ringing of cash-tills as the money pours in.

The National and Regional stations were originally on both AM and FM, although Radio 1 has only just got what is approaching a national coverage on FM. The BBC will eventually lose its dual frequency capability as the AM slots are shared out among commercial newcomers.

The fourth is the newly introduced Community of Interest which will only be set up on one frequency only, and with only sufficient power to cover the audience in the designated area. This however, seems to be a forlorn hope as the stations already going, or on test, despite the fact they are only supposed to be covering a few kilometres, can actually be received with very little effort up to 50 kms away. This fourth tier of the radio business is only supposedly a direct answer to the landbased pirate radio activity of the 80's.

f.r.s. feature

been scrapped, and Radio 1 is still not on 24 hour schedule. Radio 1 has just attained almost national FM stereo distribution after being relegated to the ghetto of AM broadcasting for the past two decades. However, the current UK radio scene is still a direct result of that short 3 year period when pirates ruled the waves, and waived the rules. But that was 1967 and we are now in the 90's, and what was wanted in the 60's isn't necessarily needed today. Pirate radio has sprung up again to fill the needs of a different generation, and is now a growth industry particularly in London, and the large conurbations where the ignored tend to congregate.

Before looking in detail at the workings and history of London pirate radio, it is necessary to see where the establishment stands with the licensed stations today, and why people have found that their needs are not being served by the current crop of recognised broadcasters.

Radio in the UK works on four levels. The first tier contains the national level, which currently has four networks all run by the BBC. Radio 1 is the pop music network, was originally created in 1967 to replace the ship borne pirates. Radio 2 is the MOR music network, and grew out of the old 'Light Programme', and concentrates on the more melodic pop and light music, with some speech content- mainly comedy. Radio 3 is the 'serious' or classical music network with the more esoteric drama and poetry as part of its output, and is just renamed 'Third Programme'. The Third Programme was the first of the BBC channels to move to FM in the 60's and also took part in some early stereo experiments which involved tuning a TV set in at the same time and standing between the two to get a stereo effect. Radio 4 is virtually all speech, and grew out of the old 'Home Service' covering news, documentaries, drama and comedy. These networks will be joined in the next year or two by Radio 5, which will be on AM only and handle the sports commentaries and educational output, currently handled by Radio's 2, 3 & 4. There are also plans for at least three commercial networks to be set up in the next few years in direct competition to the BBC national networks. One of the outfits who will be bidding for the pop licence will be using the Radio caroline call sign. This is because the present ship borne operators have not registered the trade mark. So Radio Caroline may well make it on land after all...

The second tier is the Regional Level, with individual networks for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. They take their lead from Radio 4, and some of its output, but most of its output is regionally sourced.

The third tier is the so called 'local' radio, which was set up as a direct response for more choice and local input demanded by the listener in the post ship borne pirate era. These stations would

To be continued on page 10.

In next month's 'FRS Goes DX':

- * The final part (7) of the Radio 270 story.
- * Part 2 of 'A potted history of London Radio'
- * A feature handling about the new UK Broadcasting Bill
 - * The Radio Hauraki Story
 - * The usual up-to-date Offshore & SW news columns.

f.r.s. feature

The postoffice felt a little bit ashamed about the pigeon-story we told you about last time. So they agreed after all with the installation of radio-telephone aboard the Tiri. The ship still was laying in Auckland. Roger MacLaren, Hauraki's lawyer, in the meantime had applied for a registration of the Tiri as a pram. This was a matter of insurance as we mentioned earlier. However the shipping-committee refused. MacLaren on his turn asked the Marine Department to inspect the ship to convince themselves the Tiri had become a pram indeed. The MD tried to delay this procedure with all possible means.

In the meantime work on the Tiri was continuing almost without any interruption. Circumstances were deteriorating because money was running low. Wages were paid more irregular. Foodsupplies were bad, sometimes there wasn't anything at all to eat. This situation only could improve in one way: the station had to come into the air as soon as possible to ensure a cash-flow.

Saturday September 17th 1966 had to become the big day. On that day 1480 kHz had to come to life. The day before a big disappointment came: Albert Wall, from the MD, came on board the Tiri, bringing two documents with him. Both papers were signed by Jack Scott.....The first document revealed the ship wasn't recognised as a pram. The second one read that the ship wasn't suitable for it's task, because of the bad state of it. Everybody on board would be in great danger of life. Added to this the fact the ship hadn't engines of it's own the danger was even bigger! In other words: the Tiri only could leave it's moorings if it was registered as a normal ship. And even then broadcasting would be a illegal act, because the ship was owned by a citizen of New Zealand.

Saturday September 17th the Tiri still was in Auckland and the Hauraki office was payed an unexpected visit by Scott. His advice was to have patience. There should be a proposal to permit commercial radio after the November elections. However they didn't have patience, because they had a deadline fixed by Ewing Oil: November 15th. If they didn't broadcast that day Hauraki had to pay back the \$ 10,000 that was spent in the meantime. Besides this amount another \$ 10,000 had to be payed back very soon. Scott came with another proposal: Hauraki would deliver programmes to the Auckland station Radio IYD, to be founded by the NZBC. Scott sympathized in some way with the difficulties Gapes and his mates met.

Meanwhile there had been an "revolution" within the Hauraki organisation. Derek Lowe hadn't any confidence in Scott's ideas. These plans only aimed at exhausting the Hauraki organisation, he felt. Lowe proposed to head for sea at once.

The board and shareholders didn't agree. October 12th Lowe appeared to have had the right ideas: the Parliament agreed in commercial radio somewhere in future. Nobody knew when this would become reality. At the same time this meant NO to Hauraki. In a very secret meeting there was decided to go to sea on October 22nd, despite Scott's warning he would intervene. If needed even with the use of violence.

There appeared to be a new problem: "the screw". To transform the ship into a pram they had taken away the screw. So the Tiri had to be towed to sea. However: sailing to the open sea, towed by a tug never could occur in secret. So the ship had to sail on it's own. John Farmer, a professional diver, was offered the job to install the screw again. However this appeared to be impossible! It just didn't succeed. In the meantime Auckland police became aware of the attempt to escape. Policeman Ken Thompson brought the Shipping Act under Gape's attention. If the ship sailed away they would be fined \$ 2,000 and the policeboat Deodar would try to stop any attempt.

Also Jack Scott, who came in a big hurry from his farm with even his workingclothes and booties on, went aboard the Tiri, accompanied by a couple of policemen. In the small messroom Scott proposed Gapes to have a 24 hour delay to convince the Parliament that Hauraki could transmit via Radio IYD. Gapes, who knew about the difficulties with the screw, agreed and so Scott left the Tiri.

On the 23rd of October 1966 everybody involved in the Hauraki project was in a bad mood. The answer that Scott got from the Government was negative and fitting Hauraki into the radio-situation wasn't possible yet. But...the screw had been placed meanwhile!

"Sail!!", Hauraki said. According to Scott this would meant that Hauraki people should be arrested. Scott realized that this situation easily could lead to violence. He admitted that all by all he had the competention to let the ship sail. The only condition was that he got hold of certain documents from the Admiralty. However he couldn't reach Albert Wall. The only promise he could make was to keep the Dowbridge in Auckland opened. In the meantime a crowd of some 10,000 people had gathered on the ship-yard. They all yelled: "FREE HAURAKI!!" Gapes decided to take the risk: sail!

Suddenly the sound of the generators was accompanied by the humming of the engine. This was started by Doc O'Callahan. In the light of police-cars it became clear that hawsers were loosened. The Tiri was sailing away from the quay and again the police jumped on board, under the direction of inspector Thompson.

Another setback: the watermark was too low to allow the Tiri to get full speed. Thompson tried to convince O'Callahan to go back to the quay. O'Callahan, too busy handling the ship, ignored Thompson's request. The inspector left the bridge, disappointed, and tried to convince other crewmembers. In the meantime the ship was making some progress and sailed towards the Dowbridge. There Hauraki fans tried to prevent dropping the bridge. After passing the bridge the Tiri sailed towards the open sea, accompanied by the Deodar.

At that moment Thompson was banging the door of the bridge on the Tiri, ordering O'Callahan to stop the ship. The only answer he got was "NO!!".....

Caroline deejays August 1983 - August 1989.

1983	1985
Robin Ross	Nick Richards
Tony Gareth	Alec Newman
Andy Archer = Mr Anonymouse	Jimmy Bond = Fergie McNeil
Tom Anderson	Peter Philips
Dixie Peach	Bob Matthews
Peter Clarke	Fiona Jeffries
Simon Barrett = Bert	Chris Pearson
Twigworthy	Brian Marshall
Carl Kingston	James Day
Grant Benson	Neil Francis
Tony Scott	Dell Rogers
Leen de Winter	David Andrews
Peter Quinn	The Night Owl
Andy the Engineer = Andy	Jenny McKenzie
Moorcroft = Roland Butter =	Dave Collins
Maurice Dancer = Bilbo	John Ford
Baggins = Billy Dukes =	Charlie Miles
Rex Barker	Trevor James
1984	Nigel Roberts
Brian Allen	Graham Vega
Jay Jackson	1986
Stewart Vincent	Kevin Turner
Mike Kerry	Jerry Davis
Mike Pearson	Mark Matthews
Tony Whale	Tony Peters
Chas James = Charlie Farlie	Stevie Lane
Steve Philips	Ian Akers = Ian Miles
Diane Lauren	Caroline Martin
Andy Johnson	Dennis Jason
Dave Richards = Michael	Charlie "T"
Grant	John Dwyer
Blake Williams	Pat Danton
Stuart Russell = Nigel	Tony Christian
Harris	John Bennett
Edwin King	Jamie King
John Lewis	Dave James
Samantha Dubois	Stevie Essex
Alton Andrews = Mark	Richard Jackson
Summers	John Tyler
Dave Windsor	Dave Owen
Robbie Day	Keith Lewis
Paul McKenna	Stuart Clark
Barry St. James	Mike Watts
Sean the Chef	1987
Mike Barrington	Rob Charles
Keith King	Richard Staines
Marty Wright	Steve Conway
Susan Charles	Tim Sheppard
Bruce Purdy	Mark Warner
Tony James	Mick Williams

This is a listing of deejays who worked for Radio Caroline in the 1980's. Next month we will complete this list. If you miss somebody, drop us a line !!

Frs Feature

S.W. survey

This time the news and loggings from the last weekends of January as well as the first 3 weekends of February. We use to cover the 3rd, 4th, 1st & 2nd Sun (in that particular order) because FRSH-Holland hasn't returned yet, this 'schedule' is slightly changed. As soon as FRSH resumes broadcasting on SW, the 'old' schedule will be re-introduced.

* **RADIO TITANIC INT.** from W-Germany told us that as from now on the mailing address is: P.O.Box 19074, 3501 DB Utrecht in The Netherl. So please do not write to the Dedemsvaart address. Titanic is disappointed because the station is still waiting on letters for broadcasts from a long time ago. In the Summer of 1990 Titanic hopes to celebrate its 15th birthday. Very brief trms were made on Dec. 25th between 08.38- 09.02 GMT on 6225 (25W) and an USA test was carried out on the 1st of January between 08.15-08.25 (?) on 6285 (100W).

* **RADIO MARABU** sent us a couple of well-produced info sheets. The station was forced to leave the airwaves at the end of 1989 due to circumstances beyond their control. Sun Jan. 21st Marabu resumed broadcasting on a new frequency of 7480 kHz (instead of 6240). The station hopes this new channel will bring a better reception quality. On the other hand it is hoped that a larger area will be covered because of the higher frequency. The station's pxs will be aired between 09.00- 13.00 GMT every 2nd Sunday. In addition to this there will repeats of the 2nd Sun schedule on 4th Sun on a frequency within the 48 mb. Possibly 6280 kHz. Soon a few new deejays will join Marabu. As from now on new promotional material is available. The station offers new stickers, Radio Marabu T-Shirts etc. Radio Marabu is known as a station broadcasting an alternative music format on SW. Looking at their Top 15 of favourite albums over 1989 I must admit I didn't recognize that many groups... Address: (2).

* **RADIO REBEL INT.** is a rather new German SW station, founded in Oct. '89 by two radio-freaks. Their 1st show was relayed via RWI in France on 7440 kHz. OP of RRI is Steve van Daalen. Pxs are aired in German and English and sometimes even in Dutch. The music format consists of pop & rock as well as oldies. The station also tries to inform the listeners about the free radio scene and also some mail is read out. RRI confirms all reception reports with a qsl letter, a personal note and an info-sheet. Please do not forget to enclose 2 irc's/one US Dollar/two German Marks in stamps. Due to the fact the responsible persons are not 100% satisfied with the signal, provided by RWI, RRI is looking for new and better relay-possibilities (is the RWI so bad? On 7440 they have a solid signal!). Address: c/o BP 130, 92504 Rueil Cedex in France.

* In our January edition we already mentioned about a rare Dutch station called **EUROSAT RADIO**. Over the X-Mas period the station was heard on 15005 kHz and even received in the USA. But also in the New Year Eurosats has been active. So far the station was heard on the following occasions (in 1990): Jan. 1st on 15005 kHz** Jan. 7th 15005 between 09.00- 13.00 GMT with sinpo= 44433 in Berlin)**Jan. 20th (Saturday) 15005 (Sinpo=44444 in Berlin)** Jan. 27th (Sat) on 15005**Febr. 3rd 15005 (sat; sinpo=34444 in Berlin).

S.w. news

Febr. 4th Eurosat SW Services were also heard on 15005. The station doesn't broadcast real programmes. Mostly non-stop mx is being played and so now and then an ID. According to WMR in Scotland, 15005 is a bad choice because it is next to the WWV time signal station on 15000 kHz and almost right on top of RID time signal station. Whether the station confirms correct reports with a qsl isn't known. Give it a try and write to P.O.Box 546, 2800 AM Gouda in Holland.

* **WEEKEND MUSIC RADIO** from Scotland received over 100 reports for their trms over the X-Mas period. Recently we received an info-bulletin from WMR stating that the trms on 13630 and 13790 were carried out by using 6815 & 6895 x-tals. These x-tals were doubled up in the oscillator. WMR also had its problems. Dec. 23rd 2 out of 3 txs weren't working in a proper way and that meant that the time which was intended to be spent on production/preparation for the marathon trms, had to be spent on technical work. The 24th Dec. trm had to be cancelled and most of the day was spent to carry out repairs on the aforementioned 2 txs. Some info about the txs used by WMR:

TX 1 was used on 48 metres at 13.00 UTC Dec. 24th (just a brief test) and on 13 MHz Dec. 25th, 26th and 31st. Power of this unit which has already been used for years by WMR is 80W..

TX 2 is an unit specially built for X-Mas 1988 when it failed to operate in a proper way. It was repaired to be used during Easter 1989 but broke down shortly after. It was again repaired and been tried out in August 1989 on 15043 and 6310 kHz. During the last X-Mas period this tx provided very strong signals. Power is 100W.

TX 3 is a brandnew one built by Jack Russell. It is a double 807 in the PA stage, similar to the two already mentioned ones. Drivers are three EL 84's. In the modulator there are two 807's driven by three ECC 82's. TX 2 was used on 15043 and 15640. TX 3 was tuned to the 6310 kHz area in the 48 mb and has an output of some 120W. The differences in power are a result of using different voltages.

During the WMR trms a telephone number was announced and many people called. From all over the UK, W-Germany, Norway, Eire, Holland and even the USA!! The latter call was made on Dec. 25th at 12.30 GMT and this call was taken live on the air. The USA DX-er who called said he could hear both 13 & 15 MHz trms! A call from Florida at 02.30 GMT (the night from Dec. 25th into Dec. 26th) was received mentioning reception of their 6310 outlet. All in all WMR received reports from Scotland, England, Ireland, Wales, West and East-Germany, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Austria, France, Spain, Italy, USA & Canada. Calls from several radio or former radio persons were received: Barry Stephens (!), Pirate Andy, Howard Bell (Radio 48), Jock Wilson, Chris Cortez (ex ABC England), George Strong, Danny Kaye etc. A last newsitem about WMR which we got from Ken Baird in Scotland: WMR could be ceasing trms in March. Fact is that WMR is hoping to celebrate 10 years of broadcasts in 1990. WMR is also planning to edit a taped 10th anniversary special with the full story. Address remains the well-known 42 Arran Close, Cambridge in the UK.

* Last month we already made a mention of **RADIO FREEDOM**.

Via WMR's newsletter now some extra info: Radio Freedom is Scotland's oldest SW station. The station resurfaced on SW in the course of 1989 after an absence of some 5 years. The 1st broadcast was made back in 1973 (!). Since a couple of months Freedom can be more or less regularly heard on 6205 kHz with on the continent a fair and sometimes good signal. Main man is Alan Kidd. Freedom was heard during several occasions. It seems a 1st & 3rd Sun is being run. Trms were heard Jan. 7th / 21st and also Febr. 4th/18th. Very strong signals are to be heard in the UK according to our monitor station. Address: Dept. R., 67 Elm Row, Edinburgh EH7 4AQ in Scotland.

* **RADIO GLORIA** from Scotland received a large number of letters for its trms over the X-Mas period. Tests to the USA were carried out Dec. 24th/25th as well as Dec. 25th/26th. Also the night from Dec. 31st into Jan. 1st the 30W tx was heard on 6315 kHz. Most trms were noted on 6285. Address: 23 South Beechwood, Edinburgh EH12 5YR in Scotland.

* **WONDERFUL FREE RADIO LONDON** was heard with the last two real regular trms on Febr. 4th & 11th. An extra trm was heard on Sat Febr. 3rd with a fair signal in the UK. Sun Febr. 4th there was a mess on 6275- WFRL's fixed channel- between 09.47 and 11.00 GMT. This was caused because of the Dutch station Radio London (yes, a coincidence) also using 6275 kHz. The latter used some 80W of power and both signals were fighting against each other. In Holland Radio London was the strongest, in the UK WFRL. After 11.00 the Dutch station left the airwaves and WFRL was heard with a solid signal for the rest of its trm. Sun Febr. 11th WFRL was heard in poor quality in the UK, according to our UK monitor, much weaker than the week before. WFRL will be on air every 5th Sun from now on. Address: P.O.Box 5... (3).

* **BRITAIN RADIO INT.** was heard with the usual 2nd & 4th Sun schedule in February. Both times fair/good signals were received on the continent. Sun Febr. 18th a test was carried out on 6314 kHz with a fair signal. Why this test was done is not 100% clear or is it because Roger Davis isn't satisfied with the 6230 outlet? Sun Jan. 7th an USA test was carried out between 00.30- 04.15 GMT. The current schedule reads as follows:

SECOND SUNDAY

10.00 Jayne
10.45 Roger davis
12.00 Top Tracks
12.45 Golden Years of Offshore
13.15 A to Z singles

FOURTH SUNDAY

10.00 Radio Tapes
10.30 Roger Davis
12.00 BRI Radio File
12.45 Chart Climbers old & new
13.30 Rock Show

All times mentioned are in GMT. Currently new qsl cards are available. Addresses: 32 Victoria road, Salisbury, Wiltshire and (4).

* **FREESOUND RADIO** from the UK was heard on the rarely used 6200 channel Sun Jan. 28th. A good signal was noted in the UK. On the continent only a poor signal was received. Freesound seems to be on air every last Sun with Mark King playing rock mx, Richard Grahame with oldies and Steve West with the Radio Show. The address is the 32 Victoria Rd one (see BRI).